# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1867. The present temper of the Senate is against the ratifi-cation of the Russian-American treaty. The whole sub-

ect, however, will be thoroughly discussed.

The Business Before the Senate To-Day.

the greater part of to-day's sitting, in discussing the merits of Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who has been commuted to the post of Surveyor of the Port of

Gathering at the White House At the White House to-night were bankers, ex-bankers, contors, members and ex-members, waiting their turn ber were recognized Senator Dixon, of Connecticut; Ron. J. W. Chanler, General Slocum and General Lud-low, of New York; and ex-banker Latham, each with

his bundle of axes.

The Senate rejected Douglas Dale as receiver of public

moneys at Boonville, Missourt.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.
The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of Henry
L Linderman, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia; William Penn Lloyd, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Pifteenth district of Pennsylvania, and George T.

Anxiety About the Connecticut Election.
The interest felt here in the Connecticut election is coping many out of their beds, and is filling the newsoffices here with anxious crowds of inquirers who have either made their ventures on the result or expect to get a few crumbs of political comfort from the indications that Connecticut may shadow forth of the next Presidential contest. The defeat of showman Barnum is not grieved over even by the square toed republicans, of whom declare that the party can easily afford loss, and express their gratitude to the HERALD fo effective opposition to this political pretender. A eral regret is expressed at the reported defeat of sing, who had acquired an enviable reputation during

his Congressional career.

The Title to the New Post Office Site in New York Approved.

The Attorney General has communicated to the Post-

master General his approval of the title to the lower has given to the United States government, with the in-formation that the title is perfectly valid, and conforms in all respects to the legal requirements for such docu-

ments.

The Pennsylvania Appointments.

It is now probable that some grave conferences will be held between Senators Cameron and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania cylvania, on the subject of the many fat places vacant in that State. The offices of Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Director of the Mini, in Philadelphia, and various collectorships and assessorships under the sevenue laws in the city and interior, together with a large number of postmasterships, are vasant, and it is now gravely advocated by the politicians of that State to divide the spoils between the two parties. The Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, the new republican Representative from the Fifth dustrict, is said to have secured his man, a republican, for assessor, by conceding R L. Wright.

The Impeachment Question.

come Judiciary Committee was in session to-day,
ing impeachment witnesses. It is understood

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia. eived from Colonel C. C. Sibley, Assistant Commissione

ceived from Colonel C.-C. Sibley, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, his report of the operations of the Sureau, in which Colonel Sibley states that, having found the existing organization of the Sureau in that State inconvenient and defective, he has divided the State into the sub-districts and assigned officers of the charge of each, giving them, under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, control over the agents in their respective sub-districts. The order of the Commissioner abolishing fees for the making of conexample. The Colonel says that the low price of labor to Georgia at the close of the last and opening of the present year, induced many of the freedmen to accept employment in other States, which has raised the price of labor in Georgia, and it is believed that mearly all who are able to work can find employment at reasonable wages. The large majority of the freed people are working under contracts which have not been supervised by agents of the Bureau. These contracts stable than those made last year, owing to er knowledge among the freedmen and more generity on the part of the planters. The exodus of ableaged, helpless non-producers, who are comparatively

igadier General A. C. Gillen, Assistant Comer of freedmen's affairs for Mississippi, in his er, speaking of the great change in the views of the ed people, says he is convinced that all prejudisappear. At the present time there no opposition whatever from the more intelligent many planters have applied for teachers, and are willing o furnish the necessary buildings for schools. The deolored people are brought to Mississippi from the hardina and Georgia. The General states, moreover, hat the accounts of destitution and starvation, so far as that the accounts of destitution and starvation, so far as they refer to Mississippi, are much exaggerated. Such a condition as has been represented to exist in other per-licus of the South he thinks is almost impossible there with the present rate of wages. Men are receiving from \$18 to \$29 per month, women from \$8 to \$16, and youths of theelve years of age and upwards the same. During the menth of January last no rations were issued to citizens, either white or black, except those confined

to hospitals.

The Processes in Tennesses—Report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Processes's Bureau in Tennesses, in his monthly report for Pabraary to the Commissioner, states that the destitution has been but slight in that State. Five thousand aims hundred and afty-six rations were issued during the month for the relief of five hundred and nuscies whites and five hundred and superior the first the colored people before the law, he says:—"Officers and agents in different parts of the State give widely varying accounts of the manner in which the laws are administered. This depends more on the character of the judges, jurors and sheriff than upon the wording of the statutes, for the laws make but little distinction between whites and blacks. In some e distinction between whites and blacks. In some freed people receive full justice. Justices of the peace and inferior magistrates are generally influenced by the dices of the lower orders of whites. In case procure the arrest of the perpetrators; but when colored one commit crime the zeal and energy of the civ anihorities in bringing them to punishment is at less remarkable. The freedmen are rapidly improving condition; many of them have purchased and for homes in cities or farms in the try, and the colored people are planting selves firmly on the boil." The authorities of iby county are commended by the General for their impartial attentions to the poor, at Williamson county for the impartial administration Gues county is meationed as the worst presence as regards the administration of ju-Assert, April 3, 1861.

To authorize the New York Installation for Savings for heritage and property, and declares that the negress are not free. He has frequently offered \$16 per head to ex-date holders for their rights in fermor slaves. Much diffeculty arises from the improper appreciation by the educity arises from their rights in fermore appreciation by the educity arises from the educity of the mortisage bonds of the Plattsbare and many children authorizes, and are afterwards sought to be reclaimed by persons deciar for the improper appreciation apprentices, and are afterwards sought to be reclaimed by persons deciar for the mortisage bonds of the Plattsbare and the act to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

To authorize the New York Installation of the Dutchess and College the Construction of the Dutchess and College the City of Oawego to borrow money for the construction of the mortisage bonds of the Plattsbare and Company.

To amend the act to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

To authorize the New York Installation for Savings for interpretate the construction of the Dutchess and College Company.

To amend the act to facilitate the construction of the City of Oawego to borrow money for the construction of a bridge.

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the Surveyors General of the several districts for surveys to be executed during the coming surveying season. The instructions direct that in addition to the usual field work the standard lines be extended to the several min-eral localities in order to facilitate the survey of mineral lands under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866. By an act of Congress of March 2, 1867, the territory of Arizona was detached from the surveying district of New Mexico and attached to that of California, and the Surveyor General of New Mexico pertaining to that territory to the Surveyor General of California, and to give the latter all the information of the progress of surveys therein in order to facilitate the future field operations under his direction.
Commissioner of Bankruptcy for Philadel-

phia.

Hon. J. Hubly Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, will soon resign the position which he holds for the purpose of accepting the appointment of Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the city of Philadelphia.

Interesting to Travellers Across the Plains.

Brevet Major General Augur, Commanding the Department of the Platte, issued an order on the 15th uit. prohibiting commanding officers of posts along the route in that department, and all other officers, from interferin or giving orders to persons in charge of trains mov-ing under the directions of the Quartermaster's Department. The General says that complaints have been made that emigrant and other trains on route courtesy and assistance from military posts along the route to which they are entitled. He invited the attention of commanding officers to the fact that these posts are established principally for the protection of overland travel and of neighboring settlements; that protection implies, not only courtesy which is due to all, but a show of kindly interest i their success, the imparting of all useful information the giving of such advice as their better knowledge may justify, and the affording of such material aid as may b in their power to give. Without doubting the disposition of officers to do all this, the General makes it their duty and strictly enjoins upon them its performance. He further directs that hereafter it will not be permitted for any employé of the government in that Departme to be interested in any contract for furnishing supplies for the use of troops. Any employé found violating the provisions of the order will be immediately discharged

from the service.

General Sheridan's Department.

Major General Sheridan, commanding the Fifth Military District, announced on the 23d ult. that Major G. A. Forsyth, Ninth United States cavalry, has been appointed Secretary to the Major General commanding for the and directs that all communications and applications or subjects of that nature shall be addressed to him.

Conscience Money.
Ten dellars conscience money was received to-day at he Treasury Department, dated Campello, Massachusetta

Instructions to Quartermasters.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department are advised that on and after the present date the transportation, both of persons and freight required by the Freedmen's Bureau, will cease to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department in any of the State in Quartermanter's Department in any of the States ! cluded in the following list where there are officers of that Bureau, viz.:—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennesses Mississippi and Texas. Officers of the Quartermasters' of the Freedmen's Bureau—viz : all the States not enumerated in this list—will continue until further orders to issue transportation orders and bills of lading upon the requisition of the Commissioner of the Bureau; such orders and bills to be distinctly marked. "Payable

such orders and bills to be distinctly marked. "Payable by the Freedmen's Bureau."

The Capture of Pert Buford.

A letter from the wife of a distinguished army officer at St. Louis, received here this morning, confirms the report of the apture of Pert Buford, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Upper Missouri. Col. Reakin, his wife, a child and the white garrison were saughtered—in all about eighty souls. It is due to the memory of Colonel Eankin to state that he had represented for fully four months his imability te resist a prolonged attack against the overwhelming force the Indians brought against him, and requested to be reinforced or drawn into a more defensible position. Private letters say that he anticipated his fare, and made good his promise to his friends that he would defend his position to the last man. His promise has been verified. Private letters state that he repulsed with his small force the attack of from two thousand to three thousand Indians, killing three hundred and wounding over one thousand before he was overwhelmed. It is generally supposed that Colonel Eankin shot his wife to prevent her falling into the lands of the Indians. Ne possible blame can be attached to Colonel Rankin's memory for the fall of the post, as leading the declaration of the Indians. to Colonel Rankin's memory for the fall of the pest, as le had had many years' experience in the Indian country and was an officer of great coolness and dis-

The New Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. N. G. Taylor, the Commissioner of Indian Mairs, entered upon the discharge of his duties this norning. The clerks called upon Mr. Taylor for the purpose of paying their respects to him. After receiving tem he stated it was his object to have the business of the office conducted in a prompt and faithful manner. In hoped the clerks would co-operate with him and per-brm their duties faithfully, thus securing mutual good

The Case of Leonard Hayck.

This morning the case of Leonard Ravck, charged with the larceny of sums of money left on special depoit at the Merchants' National Bank, of which he was freedent, was called, and he not appearing the District attorney suggested a forfeiture of recognizance. Mr. havidge, who appears for Huyck, suggested that the actused, being in New York under arrest at the instance of the government, the case had better be passed, and he Court ordered the case had better be passed, and

atil to-morrow for want of a quorum.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Secolor of the Senate.

Wannington, April 1, 1867.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the

solved that a committee of two members be appointed o wait on the President of the United States and inform

Senators Anthony and Henderson were appearance of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Avrnowy, it was ordered that the fairly hour of meeting be twelve e'clock until otherwine cordered; also that the standing committees of the Senate be continued during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Serraman, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate at quarter past twelve went into executive session.

### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, April 1, 1867.

Plymouth street, Brooklym.

Amending the charier of the National Trust Company.
To regulate the use of piers and wharves in New York and keep them free from obstructions.

The Eight Hour Labor bill.
To facilitate the construction of the Ithaca and Tonawanda Railroad.

THE NEW YORK TAI LEVY.

A communication was received from Comptroller Connelly covering the County Tax Levy. The amount is \$2,216,816 96.

Appropriating \$100,000 to maintain the Soldiers' Home at Albany and the Soldiers Agencies in New York

### THE WORAL REFORMS OF WASSACHISETTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The War Against the Rumsellers—The To-bacce Traffic to be Attacked Next—Letter from a Radical Parson to General Grant About Smeking—He Urgee Him to Give Up the "Inevitable Cigar" for the Benefit of Young America—The Female Suffrage Ques-tion in the Legislature, &c.

Borrox, March 29, 1867.

Boerox, March 25, 1867.

Rum, tobacco and suffrage for women are just now the three leading hobbies of the Massachusetts radicals. It seems as if one half of the community, from the hills of Berkshire to the sands of Cape Cod, are instance on one or the other of these three matters. Probably the lunatics on all of the subjects are united in the crusade against rum, and just now they are in the midst of an active campaign. The wars for female suffrage and against tobacco will probably not be very actively fought inside of another political year, although the troops are actively another political year, although the troops are actively preparing for the frsy. One of the anti-tobacco chiefs has, in fact, gone so far already as to address General Grant and urge him to give up the "inevitable cigar." As has been previously stated in this has been previously stated in this correspondence, the war against the liquor traffic
is exciting the utmost interest. The Committee
of the Legislature, which is asked to pass a
license law, has held something ever twenty public
hearings, and will have half as many more. Between
one and two hundred have testified before them,
the majority for a license and the minority against a the majority for a license and the minority against a license. The evidence given by some of the remon-strants to a license law is rather amusing. One or two have predicted that the temperance movement is like the anti-slavery movement, and that it will eventually be as successful, and that it is only a question of time, if they keep on agitating, as to the total abolition of whiskey, wine and beer from the whole American con-tinent. They claim that he who drinks a glass of wine will go to perdition sure; that all crimes flow from rum, and that to drink or sell it is a sin not second to that of committing murder. The temporary suspension of the traffic by many of the dealers in the city and country has given the radicals encouragement and onthusiasm, and hence their sanguine anticipations of squeiching the traffic throughout the United States. All good reforms, they say, originate in Massachusetts, and this movement they look upon as the harbinger of a great nations moral revolution.

The tobacco question is the next which they will agi

tate after having been vanquished in the liquor reform movement. Their champion, Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, asserts that the weed in all its forms creates a dryness of throat, a morbid and sometimes insatiate thirst, which clamors for strong drink, and which simple liquids cannot appease, that it produces a depressed condition of the nervous system, and is in any and every form and at all times terribly demoralizing to health, morals and christiauity. It is somewhat curtous that the first man whom these reformers have attempted to this Trask of Filchburg was delegated to address the General and urge upon him to give up the "inevitable cigar." The letter which was sent to the General I have en permitted to copy. It is as follows:-

olgar." The letter which was sent to the General I have been permitted to copy. It is as follows:—

Dran General—Public men we regard as public property; hence their public acts are legitimate subjects of public animadversion. Newspaper reporters, who chronicle your movements from Dan to Beersheba, identify you with your cicar, and find pleasure in preclaiming, far and near, that you are a great smoker as well as a great general. Whether they report you in one battle or another, in the siege of Richmond or the conitulation of Lee. receiving the homage of fair women or the noisy appliance of men, they "ring the changes" on "Grant and the inovitable cigar." You conquered, General, in spite of your ciear; but had you conquered by its virtues, as Constantine by the wign of the cross, they could have given it little or no more prominence.

We address you, General, with sincers respect and gratitude; still, be it undestrosed that, while we maddle not with your private habits, we make no apologies for assailting a vice which you persistantly obtated upon public notice. The war we wage is simply defensive.

Your habit is contagious and, associated with your pewerful name, is doing irreparable mischief in the great community. It maestess the common act, the public use, of a marcotic which ruins militiens physically and mentality, and which has done much to ruin nations once aplended and mighty. No man of science attempts to deny that tobacco is a potsor—in relation to human organism—a rank poison, haneful and destructive if the life principle. Its poisoness effects are not always visible. It may seem to lie torgid in the system as a viper in whater. Indeed its reflects are not always visible. It may seem to lie torgid in the system as a viper in whater. Indeed its affects may never be so visible in the immediate user as last section or high and coming up in the distance, so, in its malignant effects, this poison may appear in the second or third generations. Many a devotee whe now every with the idea that he is uninjure

It must do execution somewhere. To reason other-wise is a solecism, and ignores the whole doctrine of cause and effect. Hence, when one of our governors of soble bearing said, "I dropped tobacco because it injured me, and if it did not it failed to do its duty, for it is a rank poison," he merely uttered a dictate of common sense. When a British peer on the floor of Parliament said, "My lord, in view of all the injuries tobacco has inflicted in Europe it is doubtful whether the discovery of America, which gave us that plant, has been a blessing or a curse," he presented a problem worthy the study of the philosopher

gave us that plant, and worthy the study of the philosopher presented a problem worthy the study of the philosopher and historian.

We address you, General, in relation to an immense evil, and we ask you to give it the sanction of your great name no longer. We pray you to abandon your cigar in behalf of Young America. Example sways the multitude. That Washington was a freemason, that Washington was a slaveholder, has been urged a thousand times in vindication of the masonic institution and slavery; and that you, on the pinnacle of military fame, are a smoker, is arged by ton thousand young men in vindication of the habit, who copy your vice, but fail to copy your virtues.

are a smoker, is urged by ton thousand young men in vanducation of the habit, who copy your vice, but fail to copy your virtues.

Our boys, General: What shall we do with these expanding millions? We teach them that tobacce is wont to go hand in hand with strong drink, profanity, and every vice and crime. We have led half a million of these dear young heroes to the altar, and there, in Hansibal style, they have pledigad an elevand was upon this nauseaus, sexieus abonication. What shall we do with our Rands of Nope and our gallant cold water armoins, and your example? Cigar makers, impelled by cupidity and pandering to morbid appetits, brand their productions with your lexinguis, and "Grant meserchaums" are becoming the order of the day with hosts of our young countrymas. We had a sufficiency of these young velcance before; but your example, running like wildire, has kindled up ten thousand more.

Dear sir, our easton is infiammable. Be exerted of your fire. When you stepped upon that wharf with your cigar in your mouth, and the faithful sentinel said: "General, these are combustibles: no smoking is allowed here," and you east "right, sentinel, right," you did just what we sak you to do for Young America—combustibles as powder. Every patriotic man and woman should be a sentinel for the republic; and whenever you smoke in their presence and in the presence of their children they should remind you that you smeke among combustibles.

busible as powder. Every patriotic man and woman should be a sentinel for the republic; and whenever you smoke in their presence and in the presence of their children they should remind you that you smeke among combustibles.

We beg you, dear sir, to drop this habit and obey the houset dictates of your own mind. Many a rich cigar huestate, who lays box after box of "Havanas" at your feet—many a coxcomb, enveloped m a cloud of smoke and drenched in its professe stench, will laugh at me for attempting to convert you; but you will not, for, thank God, our deneral-in-Chief has common sense. Gentiemen of your type, when brought into close quarters, are but listle disposed to fight for this nuisance. They subscribe to the sentiment of Dr. Franklin, who, on being saked why he never smoked, said, "Sir, I have seldom seens a man in health and possessed of good sense, who would seriously maintain that it did him any good; pray, why should I smoke?"

In March, 1855, certain Thiladelphia gentlemen waited upon you, in front of Petersburg, and, in a style excenively politie, presented you with a costly meerschaum. Your raply was cheracteristic: "Gentlemen, it is true I smoke, but it is a bad habit, and I purpose to drop it. You have presented me with this pipe, and I can do no less than thank you for it."

We have been misinformed, General, if President Lincoln, who detesued tobacco, did not again and again ask you to give up your cigar, and if you did not as often conderns the habit and gratify his great heart with the assurance that you would renounce it as soon as the great existences of war would end.

We can understand, General, how, as a smoker, in the art of pianning a battle, you had better smoke than not smoke. We can understand down any commander which delirium tremens has made a coward, at the head of his corps migh fight better with a rum bottle than without it; but now that the roar of war is husbrad its about you bless the nation with a like example, struggling reformers, now battling mignuise evil ham the free

drunk on tobacco century after century, and the historian who fails to record this cause, among other causes of their comparative degradation, will be chargeable with an uppardomable blunder. Gipbon tells us of spiendic cities, palaces and temples laid wants by Goths and Vandals; some future Gibbon, more profound and acuse, may

of their comparative degradation, will be chargestee with an unperdonable blunder. Gibbon tells us of splendid cities, paiaces and temples laid waste by Gotha and Vandels; some future Gibbon, more protound and acute, may tell us of the Sainne engineery of tobacco in achieving mischief on a brinder scale.

Hedical staffs in English armics have not been totally bitted to the effects of this poison on the character of soldiers. Says one, distinguished in rank, "Had the Turks never indulged in tobacco they would ass have required the assistance of the French and the British is the Grimen war, they would have been as powerful as in the days of the ancient sultans," Says another, "A Spaniari is never without a cigar in his mouth, and during the Poninsular war. Spaniah officers passed their days in amoking, and never existed men sunk in such agastly and idlences." Says O. A. Flaherty, "I have known men who, previously to using tobacco, were the timest marksmap, but who, after becoming smekers she chewers, could hardly send a builet into a haystack a hundred yards distant!" "I am convinced," says Mr. Anton, "that a soldier who is an inveterate smoker is incapable to level his musket and take stendy aim." The gallant soldier, deneral Markham, never smoker is incapable to level his musket and take stendy aim." The sailant soldier, deneral Markham, never smoker is incapable to level his musket and take stendy aim." The sailant soldier's character. The history of military schools in France is instructive. Dividing the young gentlemen into smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have, in competitive examinations, appeared far inferior to the others. The evil, it is said, became so glaring that the Emperor, though a smoker, interposed his authority to arrest its progress. You, General, and the sturdy portions of your staff, may withstand the institute of the four smoker in force and the gaine of gentlemen, meet us at every corner and in everyomatic of gentlemen, meet us at every corner and in everyomatic of gen

Matters in the Massachusetts Legislature—A
Ten Hour Law for Children in Manufacturing Establishments—Consolidation of the
Insulated and Franklin Telegraph Compunies—Funeral of a Spiritualist—The Liquor
Struggle in Boston—The Hotel Bar Rooms,
the Wholesale and Other Dealers all to
Close April 1—No Cider, no Ale, no Lager
Beer—Apprehensions of an Uprising Among
the People—A General Stagnation in Business the Result.

Boston, March 29, 1867.

The matter of the bours of labor, which has been so ong agitated in Massachusetts by both men and women romises now to receive some decisive legislation. After a series of bearings, extending over a period of a month, and a week's debate in the lower bouse, a sort of ten hour bill has been passed in that body. It is chiefly for the protection of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and, as it is likely to become a law, the establishments, and, as it is likely to become a law, the adult working portion of the community take encouragement, and hope to secure their rights in another year. The bill, in brief, provides that no person under fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than ten hours and twenty minutes is any one day, or more than sixty hours in one week; that any owner, agent, superintendent or overseer who shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed any person under fifteen years of are for a greater length of time than is nearlife. tendent or everseer who shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed any person under fifteen years of age for a greater length of time than is provided in the preceding section, shall for each offence forfell the sum of \$50; that it shall be the duty of the constable of the commonwealth to apecially dotail one of his deputies, with auch additional force as may be necessary, to see that the provisions of this sot, and all other laws regulating the employment of children or minors in manufacturing establishments, are compiled with, and to prosecute offences against the same, and he shall report annually to the Governor all proceedings under this act. It is a nettled fart that the Insulated Telegraph Company's lines are to pass into the hands and management of the Pranklin Company. Preliminary steps in that direction have already been taken by asking authority from the Lagishums to consummate the sot. Notther company petitioned for authority, but the matter was brought about by one of the members introducing a bill on leave, which was subsequently referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, of which Mr. John Botume. Jr., Treasurer of the Insulated line, is a member. The bill provides that the Franklin Company may purchase and issue stock to pay for the rights and privileges and property of the insulated line as such price as the two companies shall, by a vote-of their stockholders, agree upon; also that the Franklin Company may increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000, and may establish the par value of its stock at \$50 per share.

An address at a Spritualist's funeral, which took place at Newton Corner the other day, contained in fewer words more of the actual doctrine and belief of spritualists than anything which has heretofore appeared. The tuneral ceremonies were over the remains of the wife of a son of the Rev. John Pierpont, and the eulogy

General Cleating Up of Barrooms and Lager Beer Salesma-Only Hotel Proprietors Allowed to Sell By the Glass.—The Order to Wholesale Dealers Revoked for Pear of a Riot.—The City Generally Quiet, but the People Indiamant and Racited, &c.

Bosres, April 1, 1867.

The threataned liquor famine which was to commonce in Boston to-day is only partially realized. Threats and preparations for a riotous demensiration were so apparent during the latter part of lest week, that the officers who had the enforcement of the Liquor saw in charge preparative revoked an order requiring all the whole-

dealers to close, and the riot, have had peace and quietness. The lager beer designs are made to succlumb to the law, however, and they and their patrons of Teutonic descent are seriously demoralized. The wholesale dealers, acting upon the revoking of the order requiring them to close, in many instances commenced the retail trade this morning, and

instances commenced the retail trade this morning, and in avery case their stock was promptly seized and destroyed by the officials. With the exception of the barrooms connected with the leading botes it may be safely said that every public retail functing establishment in the city is closed, and the shutting up of the wholesale dealers is only delayed for fear of a riotous demonstration. The barrooms of the hotels, too, would be closed if it was not for the fact that there is good ground for believing that the propristors of the hotels would closed their houses to all trade.

The suspension of the numerous drinking saloons has thrown some two or three thousand people out of employment, and a large number of those who used to patronize the barrooms at intervals have lead in large stocks, and it many case have particular the large stocks, and it many case have particular the patronize the barrooms at intervals have lead to large stocks, and in many case have particular of reciprations of the same stone that he has require whiskey or Saturday evening, partook of pure sicohol to such an extent that he has since deal. One of his companions, who also partook of the same destructive fluid, has been given up by the physicians of the City Hospital.

It may be briefly stated, in summing up the liquor situation, that the retail liquor and lager beer trade in Boston is substantially suspended, and the only reason why the wholesale traffic as permitted to so on is a fear-ful anticipation of a riot between the officers and the liquor desicers and their friends.

#### BROCKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN HOUSE PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION DIST hist evening at Garibaldi Hall, Myrtle avenue, J. E. Poliard to the chair, and J. Turner acting secretary. After the ninutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved an election for permanent officers of the associa-tion took place, with the following result:-- President, J. proved an election for permanent omeers of the association took place, with the following result:—President, J. E. Pollard; Treasurer, Mr. Dailey: Standing Committee, J. Welch, George Aldrich and John B. Mason. It was moved and unanimously carried that the members of the association on and after Monday. April 8, strike for \$8.50 for a day's wages and quit work at four o'clock P. M. on Saurday. The President informed the meeting that he was told that it was the intention of the bosses to pay the amount demanded after Monday next. A journeyman rose and remarked that he was proud to see the spirit evinced by the association in unanimously agreeing to the proposition for an increase of wages. The laborer now received \$8 for a day's labor, and he considered that the painter could conscientiously demand at least fifty cents more for his work. It was little enough, and he horsed that every man would stand up for his rights. Representatives from a certain shop in Semil Brooklyn taised that they had struck for the amount named above, and that the boss had acceded to their demands. This announcement was received with much enthusiasm, and the meeting shortly after adjourned.

"Ours."—A number of young men with religious sentiments, marshalled under the not very capressive or impressive name of "Ours." held their first sociable, for the benefit of the Southern Christian relief fund, at

the benefit of the Southern Christian relief fund, at Gothic Hall, last evening. Not having the privilege of inspecting the report of the Finance Committee of the organization, it is impossible as yet to say what portion of the gross receipts will be applied to the only htenment of Southern sinners.

Accesse of Arson —Lewis Lawson, a seaman, who

was about sailing from this port, was taken into custody on Sunday on suspicion of having set fire to a small fancy store kept by his wife in Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, Gowanus. He wife was absent visiting her friends when the fire occurred. The crime is sup-posed by the police to have been dominited for the pur-pose of obtaining a small insurance. The accused was locked up to await trial.

CRUEL TERATMENT OF A SEAMAN .- About four o'cloc yesterday afternoon the attention of officer Gover, of the Forty-third precinct, was called to a small row boat lying stiten and was much cut about the head and face, besides being bruised about the bedy. The other man
stated that his name was Bernard Gallagher, that he was
a boatman, and resided at No. 90 Bayard street, New
York. He had been employed by a sailor at the
Rattery to take him out to the Liverpool packet
ship William F. Starer, lying out in the stream,
for which he had shipped as a scannar. After resching
the vessel he was shows to peah off, but was haited from
the deck and told to take in the man found by the officer
and bring him asbore. This he comented to do, and the
injured sailor—for such his appearance would indicate
him to be—was then lowered into the boat. The chip
weighed anchor immediately after and sailed, bound for
Liverpool. The man was conveyed to the City Hospital,
and the circumstance was subsequently stated at the
Forty-third precinct station house. The particulars of
the shues which he has received, whether at the hands
of the officers of the singler otherwise, will no doubt be
ancertained as soon as he is smicheally recovered to give
an account of himself. Should the boatman's verses of
the affair he correct, the conduct of the officers of the
the vessel is singular, to say the least.

The Tallors' Association.—The Tallors' Association of dition and was much cut about the head and face, be

The Tailons' Association of the officers of the The Tailons' Association of Brooklyn held their semi-annual meeting last evening, and elected the following named officers:—President, J. Curley; Vice President, E. Pickering; Treasurer, Paul Murphy; Secretary, M. Daley; Trustees, P. McMahon and C. Smith.

FIRE AT GRAVESEND NECK-LOSS \$40,000,-The extensive dyewood factory at Gravesend Neck, Jamaica, L. I., known as the Partridge Mills, owned by Harvey & ore at a late bour on Saturday night, theoleting the loss of \$40,000. The building was a three story high frame structure, and was fully insured, though in shat companies is not known. The fire is thought to have been been the work of an incerdiary.

### WHITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Newton.

United States vs. George Russell.—This case, in which defendant, who is a conductor on a Fulton avenue car. was charged with giving in change a counterfeit \$1 greenback to a passenger named John Curran on the siener Newton. From the additional testimony elicited it appeared that the car preceding defendant's on the evening in question passed the City Hall about eight o'clock, and that defendant's car did not leave the depot until half-past seven. It will be remembered that Curran stated that he left the car about half-past seven o'clock at the City Hall; but as it was fully abown that defendant did not leave the depot until that time, and that there was but a difference of five minutes at the City Hall between his car and the one preceding, it is presumed that he was mistaken in his statement. The Commissioner remarked that there was some doubt as to whether defendant was the party who gave Correna the bill or not; that he would give Ressell the benefit of the doubt and discharge him. Russell was accordingly discharged. ioner Newton. From the additional testimony elicited

### CITY COURT.

Action for Alleged Palse Imprisonment.

Before Judge Reynolds.

Job F. Jones m. Henry Arthur.—This action was

brought to recover damages in the sum of \$5,000 for alleged false imprisonment. The case was tried once before, in October last, when the jury disagreed. It appears that in September, 1865, defendant's wife lost a diamond ring, containing six stones, and shortly theredamond ring, containing six stones, and shortly thereafter defendant caused the arrest of plaintiff, who was
then and is now a jeweler, doing business at No.

127 Attantic street, on the charge that he
had purchased it, at the same time knowing that it had
been stolen. Plaintiff was taken through the streets to
the City Hall, where he was brought before Justice
Buckley, who had issued the warrant. Mr. Jones
claimed that he offered to furnish bonds in any amount,
but the Justice refused to remain until they were procured, and ordered the accused to jail, where he was
locked up, being deprived of all communication with his
family until the afternoon of the following day. He
was then taken to Justice Buckley's court again,
when the case was sottled by Mr. Arthur
withdrawing the complaint. Mr. Jones further
claimed that he did purchase a ring, but
the one he had purchased contained eight stones;
whereas the ring which he had been charged with feloniously receiving was a peculiarly constructed one, and
contained six stones only.

The defence was that there had been no malice entertained by defendant; but that in his opinion he had
sufficient cause for having plaintiff arrested. Testimony
was introduced to show that the ring in question had been
found in Pearl street by a man named Groom, who stased
on the stand that he had sold it to plaintiff. On
ascertainine this, Mr. Arthur, in company with an officer, proceeded to Mr. Jones' store and demanded the
property. He became excited, denied having the ring
and abused the visitors. The officer testified that plaintiff was under the influence of liquor at the time. Susnecting, from the knowledge of Groom's transaction
with plaintiff, that the latter had received, the ring, Mr.
Arthur then obtained the warrant.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, 28neeing the damages at \$25.

Cerv Goene, Burontyn. - Nos. 10, 11, 22, 24 to 33 in-

Special Deputy Collector James Marshall, under direction of Sheridan Shook, Collector of Thirty-second district, made a seizure of over four hundred barrele of whiskey yesterday, which had been removed from a bonded warehouse under transportation bonds, which are supposed to be worthless. This seizure is by far the most important yet made in its character and extent, as it is believed that the parties interested have removed and resigned open from three thousands to five thousand barrele while the last three months. The investigation to still in progress, and as further developments are made they will be duty presented to the public. For prudential reasons the should of the parties suspected are far the present

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SAILING OF THE COSTA RICA.—The saperb steam hip above named left pier No. 43 North river at half-past one P. M. yesterday direct for China, by way of Cape of Good Hope. She goes out to run regularly be-Cape of Good Hope. She goes out to run regularly between Yokobama, Nagasaki and Shanghes, to connect with the Pacific Mail Company's steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong. After July, when the steamers now at the Novely Works are completed and on the line, regular monthly communication will be established between New York and China by means of this line. The Costa Rica is a magnificent beat, substantial as beautiful, and as she left the dock amid the cheers and huzzars of the speciators, and the waving of parting adieus, who bade farewell by a salute from both her starboard and larboard guns; while the flag dipped a final goodby. The Houry Channey, just arrived from California, returned the salute, from pier No. 42; and thus one vessel left at the very moment another returned.

MERINGI OF HIS TAMMANY SOCIETY.—At the regular meeting of this Society last night the report of the special

committee upon the sale of the Old Wigwam and purchase of a site for a new one was received and adopted. The substance of this report has already been published. Resolutions were likewise adopted to provide for the erection, as speedily as possible, upon the ste selected, of a building which will furnish accommodetions for the Society and General Committee, a library and reading room and rooms adapted for the uses of a Tammany Society Club. The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to carry the provisions of the resolution into effect, viz:- The Grand Sachem and Sachem John Kelly, William M. Tweed and Prier R. Sweeny; the Father of the Council, James B. Nicholson, brothers Richard B. Connolly, John E. Barrdl, Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., James L. Mollar, Richard Schell and Tinothy Broinan. Such sum of mosey, as desirted to that on hand, as will be required, is to be raised by mortgage of the new property, and the Committee are instructed to praceed with such despatch that, if practicable the railication meeting of the nominations of Tamman Hait for the next November elections may be held on the great half of the new building.

The Board of Fig. 10000000000000. Tammany Society Club. The following gentlemen were THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS. - According to natement which has been made by the Treasurer of the Board of Fire Commissioners to the Board if appears two buildings which belonged to the old department and which are valued at \$250,000, have been made over to the city. The appropriation of \$700,000 made by the Legislature some time ago to most the current expenses of the ensuing year is deemed aufficient by the Combus-sioners for all needful purposes.

SOUTHERN RELECTORS BY GUONDE FRANCIS TRAIN.—

characteristic lecture in aid of the New York Ladies' Southern Renef Association was delivered last night by the gentleman above named at Irving Hall. The attendance was fair and the proceeds will doubtless farmuch a handsome contribution to this most deserving fund. THE LARON MOVEMENT.—The bouse carpenters of this

ity made their demand yesterday for an increase of wages from \$5.56 to \$4 per day. The men are unan-mous and determined in their demand. Reports from about thirty-eight amployers, who signify their willing-ness to pay she increased rate, were read at the meeting last night.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTON HOUSE. - The following changes have been made in the Custom House within the last few days:-John Lydecker to be Deputy Collector, vice Benjamin F. Mudgett, resigned; Alfred Colvilt, Jr., to be Chief min F. Mudgett, resigned, Alfred Coivill, Jr., to be Chief Clerk seventh division vice Daniel Jackson, resigned; John A. Cook, the present Storekeeper, to be Deputy Collecter eleventh division, and in future exagénce Storekeeper of the Public Stores. Frinity place and Greenwich street; Mr. B. Broome transferred from cashier's department, and promoted to Chief Clerk eleventh division.

Allkord Attrapped Merder on the Hous Shas.—The schooder Ottawa, of St. John, New Brunswick, ar-

The schooler Oltawa, of St. John, New Brunswick, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon from Para, in South America, in charge of the second mate. William Pyc, the captain, was confined in the cabin, charged with a murderous assault on the first mate, Freeman Tingley, by shooting him with a pistol on the evening of the 18th of March, while he was in charge of the deck. The crime, it is supposed, was caused by the captain laboring under the impression that the mister was conspiring with the crew to take the command of the research from him. The case will be investigated by the British Consul.

Farat Fall. —Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at 423 West Thirty-eigh street, on the body of Frank Oit, a little boy five years of age, whose death was the result of ligitries to the head received to Saverday evening by falling from the hundres of flight of balcony stairs in the rear yard to the basement. Concussion of the brain was the cause of death.

Can Casuatty. —Towards nine o'clock less night as man named Ward Wright, while passing through West street, was run over by a Tenth avenue oar, and acriously injured. Officer Radly, of the Third precinct, removed the sufferer to the City Hospital.

The following details which have just come to light exhibit in every feature a refined system of exquisite torture that recalls the ages of pagan persecution. On Prince street, New York, there is an asylum for orphans and destitute children, under the care of the Sisters of and destitute children, under the care or the sisters of Charity, where girls are maintained from childhood till they are able to fulfill a situation in life, and "do for themselves." One little girl named Mary Ann Farreil, thirteen years old, was taken from this house on the 9th of May last by a Mr. Vanderbill, residing in Pleasanteral housework. Some months after the new ho gan to prove uncomfortable for the girl, and she received very bad treatment, which she could not disclose to any one, being locked up if she desired to go out. The poor creature was at times stripped naked, thed up by the wrists, and an this manner she states positively was lashed with a whip by Mr. Vanderbilt till her tender flesh was completely mangted. Horrible as this may seem the tornearts to which she was subjected afterwards were more scute. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who had been a caim speciator of the bloody process, applied, according to the girl's statement, what she understood to be a pickle dipped in sait to the bleeding wounds which influcted the most intense agony. Last Wednesday the girl expected to be placed as usual on the rack, and watching an opportunity providentially vouchsafed to her, she made her escape and took refuge for the night under the shade of some trees, where she was picked up in a prostrate and fainting condition. She then related the horrible details of the crucities inflicted on her, which so aroused the indignation of the hearers that a resolution was formed to proceed to Vanderbilt's house and lynch him forthwith, "unshrived and unshrouded," but the execution of the plan was frustrated by the Roman Catholic paster of Hackensack, who threatened to denounce the individuals connected with it. The girl's statement is horse out to the letter by the evoluing appearance she presented. Her head is covered with small lumps, her teeth displaced, the white of the years around with ernall lumps, her teeth displaced, the white of the years in the same and interesting, and bore an excellent character in the asytum where she had been for eight years. Vanderbilt and his wife were arrested by order of Justice Breckel, and the case will come before the grand jury at Hackensack this morning.

STATUS ISLAND FERRY. - The night boats, which were to commence running last evening, have been unavoidably postponed until the 5th inst. This was in consequence of the new bridge at Whitehall street not having been completed to enable the ferryboats to have commenced operations tast evening. The bridge, however, will be completed by Friday next, which will prevent all further delay in the running of the night boats. VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Charles T. Rullman, Henry Brinkman, Louis Wolf, Jacob Webber and Has-

miduight, a female burgiar, named Margaret Cannan, was caught in the act of attempting to enter the premises of a Mr. Evans, at Clifton, Staten Island. The mode by which she endeavored to do this was by passing through one of the windows in the rear of the house, and while doing so was caught by officer Sutton, of the Stapleton police, who at once conveyed her to the station house. Yesterday she was brought before Justice Taylor, who committed her for further examination.

### INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS-OFFICIAL REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1867. This morning General Sheridan received the following

of Texas:

Pour Clark, Texas, March 17, 1867.

Major Goneral Charles Grippis, Commanding:

On the 12th light, thirty-eight men attacked a permanent camp of Indians (fitteen hundred) on Race river, killed and wounded between twenty and thirty. My less was one killed, two wounded and four missing. Survived a Mettican boy. He says they are Commaches, Apaches and Kickapoos. Six companies sans at ease to annihilate them.

Captain Fourth United States cavairy.

Boy CAPTURED BY INDIANA
In July, 1865, a Mr. Pisher, residing near San Antonio,
Texas, had a son, named Rudolf, aged thirteen years,
captured by the Indiana. Mr. Pisher receptly heard of
his son's being at Santa Fè, and at once made application to the Indian Agent at Washington and to the
President that steps be taken for the recevery of the boy.
Mr. Johnson promised that steps should be taken to recover the lad; but, as yet, nothing definite has been
arrived at. Mr. Pisher is a German.

A PRINTING INK FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE. PRILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867
The printing ink manufactory of C. J. Johnson w